

"LET THAT MAN, OR THAT NEWSPAPER, WHICH ATTEMPTS TO DISTURB THE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE BANKS, OR IN THE MERCHANTS, BE MARKED AS AN ENEMY, AND TREATED AS SUCH."—*Albany Argus*, Feb. 17, 1834.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

Nearly the only example the Sub-treasury has presented in aid of their arguments, has been the disbursing system of the army. Paymasters and disbursing agents, they have told us, illustrate the economy, efficiency, convenience and safety of the Sub-treasury system, having, in the keeping and disbursement of a great many millions of money, the ignorant ones imagine, never lost a dollar, or been guilty of peculation, embezzlement or fraud. If all this were true, it would be hardly just to compare the officers of the army with citizens. The former are permanently situated with a certainty of support, and a hope of promotion. They are accustomed to cherish a nice sense of personal honor, which would hazard their standing, if exposed even to suspicion. They are, therefore, under the constant influence of motives which seldom operate upon civil officers as a class, particularly when they are as remotely situated from social restraints as the receiver in the back woods of Mississippi, described by M. Gareche. But nevertheless, and notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances operating upon army officers, it is a great mistake to suppose that the government has not been subjected to loss by that species of Sub-treasury, which their disbursing system presents. The losses to the Government by the officers and disbursing agents of the army, have been about equal to the losses of civil officers, and more than all the losses by banks as depositories. We do not touch upon a subject connected with the army, with any disposition to emulate the ferocious Goth, who has calumniated the Navy, to the immortal infamy of every one connected with the transaction, but as a necessary defence to the anti-Sub-treasury bulwarks, and for the purpose of awakening the people to the folly and absurdity of the system which would expose their money to be plundered by a hundred hands where one cannot now reach it.

We believe it will appear in the end, and we challenge proof to the contrary, that not one single penny will have been lost to the government by the deposit banks selected under the act of 1836, unless it be by one of the Family banks of the Secretary of the Treasury which exploded at Boston. On the contrary they will have paid up every cent left with them, principal and interest.

We have heretofore shown that the losses by receivers and collectors in the same time (two years) has exceeded six hundred thousand dollars, and that at other times the losses by the same system which the Sub-treasury now proposes to extend has exceeded the enormous sum of two millions.

To these we have now to add the losses by individual agents in the army. It is true the amount of actual loss never may be accurately ascertained. But the books of the Treasury show how much money is unaccounted for and is unreturned. The exhibition will appear in the shape of "balances on books of the third auditor."

In House document No. 48, these balances are stated in compliance with acts of Congress. The document consists in part of a statement of accounts in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, which have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to September 30, 1836, furnished in pursuance of the act of 1809.

The amount of accounts, on which balances were due more than three years prior to 1836, arising from moneys advanced prior to March 3, 1817, is \$928,186. The balances yet due and unaccounted for arising from moneys advanced since March 3, 1817, amount to \$506,475 99. All this has accrued since 1809, amounting in the aggregate to one million four hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars. On moneys entrusted to officers prior to 1809, the government has lost \$306,858 43.

The waste and loss by agents in the Seminole war, will not yet be developed.

The losses by agents in the Indian service are yet also to be added to the grand result of this antecedent Sub-Treasury experiment in miniature.

Thus we see the best example to which we are referred, to reconcile us to a Sub-Treasury system, exhibits to us losses and defalcations amounting to nearly two millions of dollars! The result of suits against these officers, as appears by the remarks of the Solicitor of the Treasury, has been, generally, returns of non est inventus, nulla bona, deservate, dead, nil habet, &c. In many cases the balances appear in consequence of suspended vouchers, and therefore unsettled accounts, most of which will probably never be adjusted. In others, doubtless, officers hold equitable demands equal to the balances standing against them. But there the thousands stand unaccounted for, warning us in the loudest voice to beware of the increase of such kind of agencies and responsibilities. Establish the Sub-Treasury and we multiply them indefinitely, and expose the people's money to increased danger of indefinite loss.

It may be recollected that we recently published an account of a draft of specie on a

bank in New York, and the transmission of it by an armed guard to the west. To the expense of upwards of \$1000 for transportation, we now have to add the loss by plunder of 15,000 dollars more. The Sub-treasury, we are told, is in actual operation, "in spite of lamentations," and this is the way it works. This money was deposited, we suppose, in the Sub-treasury at the Fort Crawford, Wisconsin, liable, as all Sub-treasuries are, as the Globe informed us in 1834, "to be plundered by an hundred hands." The Sub-treasury was undermined, and we are informed that several kegs of specie, containing 5,000 dollars each, were abstracted and carried off. Iron doors were broken, and "bars and bolts" proved no security. Thus the public money would necessarily disappear, by defalcation, embezzlement, fraud and plunder, if we permit the Sub-treasury system to be established, which will be only to legalize this exposure of our money to the plunder of an hundred hands where one cannot reach it under the State bank deposit system. Have the people no care for the public money? Will they pay taxes for the encouragement of Sub-treasury plunderers, defaulters and rogues? Do they wish to encourage lying, cheating, false swearing, and every species of sin and abuse that will grow out of a system which places all their money in the very palms of political partisans and office holders? If they do not, they must oppose the establishment of a Sub-treasury system. Do they think that we exaggerate the immoral and dangerous tendency of the system? Are facts exaggerated, and do they not illustrate and prove it? We have already given them abundant evidence of the loose morality of the atmosphere of land offices. Let those who doubt it, read. If they are of the same opinion still, they must be doubtful of their own existence.

In connection with this subject, we subjoin a letter addressed to us from Michigan. It is a further practical illustration of this wretched and demoralizing system.

GRAND RIVER, Michigan, Oct. 5th, 1838.

DEAR SIR: You are doubtless well advised that Ionia, the County Seat of Ionia county, Michigan, is the place where the Land Office for the Grand River District is located. Gen. Joseph W. Brown was the former Register of this land district. He moved from Lenawee county with his family to Ionia at great expense, and expended some five thousand dollars to purchase a suitable building to transact the business of Register in, and a dwelling house and out-buildings to accommodate his numerous and respectable family. What then? Why, soon as he was comfortably established, he was removed; and why? The only reason assigned was, that the General trusted too much to clerks in the office. Allen Hutchins, the Receiver, you will remember, ran away a defaulter to the Government in the sum of \$23,000. Under these circumstances, Benjamin Sherman, of St. Joseph county, Michigan, and a Mr. Richmond, of Kent county, Michigan, the former Register, and the latter Receiver, of the aforementioned land office. Well, has Benjamin Sherman taken up his residence at Ionia, and does he attend to the business of his office personally? No. Far from it. He never lived an hour in the place; never performed a single duty appertaining to his office; in short, he trusts entirely to clerks. This is not all. Does the Receiver, Mr. Richmond, live at Ionia? No. He never lived there an hour—he trusts entirely to clerks. This is not all. The present Clerk of the Register is a Bank Commissioner, and the duties of his office compel him to be absent a considerable portion of his time. In his absence, what do you think takes place? Why, the Clerk of the Receiver, (Gen. Brown's old clerk) does the duties of Register and Receiver both. The story is not all told yet. In Detroit, they take New York Safety Fund notes in payment for land, and, indeed, those notes do command, and have commanded, a premium of from 1 to 3 per cent. in exchange for gold and silver. Yet these same notes are not received here in payment for land—and why? Because they cannot be converted on the identical spot where received, into gold and silver. And yet, every dollar received at the Land Office here, finds its way to Detroit, where the notes aforementioned are worth more than gold and silver. Nor is this all. Notwithstanding nothing but gold and silver is received by the Clerk of the Receiver, at the Land Office, aforesaid, yet the said Clerk stands ready to sell the gold and silver in the vault, and receive for land, to any person or persons, for New York Safety Fund notes for a premium of 11 per cent. Now, I would ask, what is the effect of these proceedings. It is this, the Government get paper in the end—the clerk gets 11 per cent upon the gold and silver, and that comes out of the poor man's purse. These are facts, and can be fully substantiated. Yours, &c.

Party spirit is debasing public morals to the lowest degree. The practices which have grown into vogue have nullified the force of virtuous example, and levelled the influence of all men to that vulgar standard which acknowledges no superiority but brute force. Principle, consistency and truth, receive as little respect as the beautiful temples of the east when they were overrun by the northern barbarians. What will be the end of it all, heaven only knows. The anarchy of the French revolution may be a type of our destiny, or the downfall and destruction of Babylon. Sodom and Gomorrah could scarce have deserved a worse fate.—Religion and piety and patriotism and morality, have no check upon the unbridled course of party spirit. Its vortex absorbs them all, and whirls men's minds into a tempest of reckless passion and fury that overwhelms all barriers. Fraud, violence, profanity and perjury, rule the hour at the ballot boxes; men in authority, corrupted by the love of office, descend from their high places to engage in the vulgar and selfish scramble; thieves and robbers fall upon the Sub-treasuries where the public treasure is "exposed to be plundered by an hundred hands where one could not reach it" before, and the very ramifications of social and private life are invaded by all manner of bitterness, strife, prejudice, malice and uncharitableness. All society seems to be convulsed by a moral thunder gust, and the prospect of returning rectitude and peace, lies only in the hope that the moral atmosphere, like the heavens after an electric flash, may be purified by the special interposition of the red arm of the Almighty.

Daniel F. Slaughter is the Whig candidate for Congress, in the Culpepper District, Va.

MR. KILGORE.
The following letter was addressed by Mr. Kilgore to the Governor of Ohio, announcing his resignation. The Governor has issued writs for an election to supply the vacancy, to be held on Thursday, the 15th of November. Speaking of this resignation, the Albany Journal justly says: "It affords a striking proof of the difference between the real and the pretended friends of the people. Who recollects an instance of a Loco-foco member of Congress resigning his place and his eight dollars a day because a majority of his constituents expressed their disapprobation of his principles? And we may add—who ever knew a Loco-foco to practice what he preached? On the contrary, who does not know that they are eternally preaching what they never practice? We applaud the course of Mr. Kilgore; it is highly honorable. But in making himself an example for the Loco-focos, he has cast pearls before swine."

CADIZ, October 10th, 1838.

His Excellency, JOSEPH VANCE:
SIR—The election in this (19th) Congressional District, has resulted in favor of H. Swearingen, the Sub-treasury candidate, from which I am bound to believe that a majority of the electors are in favor of that system. It is a scheme which I believe to be hostile to the best interests of the country, and the principles of our free institutions, and therefore cannot give it my support; nor can I, as the representative of the district, act in opposition to the expressed will of my constituents. My doctrine is, to obey or resign.
In this case I prefer to do the latter, and therefore request you to accept of this as the resignation of my seat as a member of the House of Representatives of the 25th Congress of the United States.
I am, sir, respectfully yours,
D. KILGORE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
We stated in our last that Col. John Campbell was defeated. We were deceived by the loco loco returns. We are happy to announce his re-election by a majority of 456 votes over his opponent Dr. Thomas Smith. Col. Campbell is opposed to Mr. Calhoun's Sub-Treasury scheme and currency notions, and in favor of employing the agency of State Banks—though desirous of preventing them from increasing their circulation upon the basis of the public money. We shall not be unwilling to agree with him in this. Gen. Waddy Thompson, who has triumphantly beaten the lion, like another Daniel, in his own den, entertains similar views in regard to the custody of the revenue.

Mr. Calhoun's strength is evidently on the wane. Louisiana, Georgia, the Alabama Legislature, Mississippi, North Carolina, and his own District, have left him but the half of a little State. His old friends in Boston under the banner of the "striped pig" may achieve yet something for him in the East. His old friends in Ohio have given him some consolation, and secured the support of the abolitionists! He is welcome and the administration is welcome to Mr. Holmes. The federalists rejoice at the defeat of Mr. Legare. The Globe and the Boston Courier are united in this sentiment. The little nullifier is willing to take the Sub-Treasury, but a National Bank is in the grain and must come uppermost if possible. So with many other of the Van Buren Sub-Treasuries of the South. "Give us a National Bank or a Sub-Treasury, we care not which." That is their motto. When the tug of war comes, nous verrons.

The following table of the results of the elections will, we believe, be found strictly correct.

	1838.	1836.
	Whig. Con. V. B.	Whig. V. B.
Louisiana	3 1 1	2 1 3
Illinois	1 1 1	1 1 3
Missouri	3 1 2	2 1 2
Vermont	3 1 4	1 1 4
Massachusetts	2 6 6	2 6 6
New Jersey	3 1 1	2 1 1
Georgia	9 2 7	7 2 7
South Carolina	2 1 1	1 1 1
Arkansas	8 1 11	11 1 8
Ohio	12 16 10	10 18 12
Pennsylvania	44 4 44	42 50 4

* One district vacant.
We have put down those favorable to a system of special deposits in banks as "Conservatives."

Hon. John Henderson, a candidate for the United States Senate in Mississippi, in a letter explaining his views, published in the Southern Sun, states the following among his items of faith, which strike us as being very sound and sensible.

I am opposed to the President of the United States being re-elected to the same office, and to the eligibility of members of Congress to office of any kind under the United States.
I believe, too, the General Government with the increase of business in its several departments, is daily becoming more difficult of approach by the people. This is particularly the case in reference to the Post Office Department. And the practicability of establishing a Sub-Postmaster General's Office for each State, by whom, under proper responsibilities, the routes and contracts in the State should be regulated, is, perhaps, deserving of consideration.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Loco-focos hallooed in many instances before they were out of the woods. The Globe, boasting the accuracy and truthfulness of the Loco-foco press, claimed twelve members from Ohio—no doubt about South Carolina—and a clear gain in New Jersey. We think their ultimate gain will prove to be, to use the Globe's elegant expression, "the little end of nothing whittled down to a pint." There is no doubt that they have gained the *adidas*, and *fanditas*, and *fad-end* of all parties and sects, including Mormons, Abolitionists, Nullifiers, Anti-Masons, Loco-focos, with a due mixture of the disaffected of every mentionable body of men, adding, also, Fanny Wright. This will be their gain. Their loss will be a majority of the "sober second thought" people.

Mr. Varian, called the Conservative in disguise, has taken Mr. Forrest's place upon the administration Congressional ticket in New York.

NEW JERSEY.

There seems no longer to be any doubt that the entire Whig ticket for Congress has succeeded in this State. The Baltimore American, (neutral) of yesterday, has the following: "The returns have been received at Trenton, at the Secretary of State's Office, from the election districts embracing Millville, Deerfield and Southampton, the vote given in each of which places has been disavowed on account of illegality in the proceedings, the consequence of which is, that the whole of the Whig ticket is elected by from 300 to 400 majority."

Ohio.—The Columbus Journal and Register of the 19th, gives the following results as far as heard from.

Congress.—11 Loco-focos, 8 Whigs.
General Assembly.—Senate, 18 Loco-focos, 17 Whigs; north-eastern district doubtful. 38 Loco-focos, 33 Whigs—the extreme north-western district to be heard from.
Of the votes for Governor, we have the returns 60 counties, which give Vance 89,886; Shannon 95,621.

RECIPROCITY OF SENTIMENT.

The Globe is of the opinion following: "In Philadelphia the most stupendous frauds were practised to accomplish the defeat of the COURAGEOUS and ELEGANT INGERSOLL, who had been previously cheated out of his seat."

It is a matter of fact, says that the National Gazette that Mr. Ingersoll, under his own hand denounced the editor of the Globe as a LIBELLER!

The Hon. S. S. Prentiss does not resign his seat in the present Congress, but he has intimated his intention to decline a re-election.

Separation of the Money power from the Executive power.—This proposition of the Syracuse Convention is likely to become very popular. We copy an article from the Hartford Patriot & Democrat which takes strong ground in favor of it.

The Richmond Whig remarks upon it as follows: "This resolution of the Syracuse Convention, hits the true cause of the national embarrassments; and it is a resolution, all struggles about the best system for keeping the public money, will be idle. The control over the officers entrusted with the national funds, must be taken from the Executive, before any system can be established which will not jeopard the public liberty. The Sub-treasury scheme only proposes to divorce the Government from the Banks, and not the Executive from the money power."

The proposition is thus distinctly stated by the N. Y. Times:

To the Democratic Republicans throughout the United States:

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the Democratic Republican Convention held at Syracuse, in this State, on the 3d inst. The proposed modification of the Constitution is vitally important to the nation, and we shall keep it standing in our columns for a short time, and hope the views of the press generally will be given and forwarded to us. "Resolved, That the Democratic Republican party throughout the United States be, and they are hereby respectfully requested, to co-operate with us in procuring such a modification of our national constitution, in resemblance to those of the several States, as shall confer on Congress the selection of the Secretary of the Treasury, and such subordinate officers connected with the federal treasures, as shall, for all time to come, place the public purse under the control of the immediate representatives of the people."

We commend the following to the special attention of the Globe. The editor will most feelingly appreciate the definition of a term which is one of the stereotyped instruments of his political thunder: "New Definition of Aristocracy.—There is often great difficulty in some parts of the country especially in election times, in drawing the line exactly between the people and the aristocrats. Perhaps the rule adopted by the North Carolina trustee-keeper will throw some light on the subject, and thus lessen the difficulty. It is at all events, a very simple rule, and easy of application on all occasions. It is stated in the newspapers, which like Henry Horn can't lie, that an innkeeper in North Carolina, on being asked what meaning he attached to the term 'aristocrat,' replied—'any man who has more money than me, is in my estimation, an aristocrat.'"

THE MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

The following letter appears in the St. Louis Republican of the 11th inst. That paper says, "the writer is one of the most respectable citizens of the upper country." The Republican adds, that a messenger, bearing despatches to Gov. Boggs, arrived in St. Louis on Thursday:

GLASGOW, Oct. 7th, 1838.

As one of a committee of six from the counties of Howard and Charlton, appointed to visit the county of Carroll, where the disturbance exists between the Mormons and the citizens, and to examine into the causes, and to endeavor to effect a reconciliation between the parties, I have thought proper to communicate to you the results of our mission. The Mormons reside at a town, six miles above the mouth of Grand River, called De Witt. For the last week some citizens of Carroll, and others from Saline and Charlton counties, to the number of about two hundred persons, have been assembled within one mile of De Witt, all well armed, and have one piece of artillery, threatening every day to attack the Mormons in De Witt; in fact, on the 4th there was an attack made and many guns fired from both sides, but only one man wounded of the mob party, as they are called. We were there on yesterday, and endeavored to bring about a reconciliation between the parties; the citizens proposed that if the Mormons would leave the country and not return again, they would pay them back the amount their property cost, with ten per cent interest thereon, and return them the amount of their expenses in coming in and going out of the country. The Mormons replied that ever since they have been a people they have been driven from place to place, and they had determined they should be driven no more, and that they had determined, every one of them, to die on the ground. There are about 100 families of Mormons who are there, and are now encamped with their wagons in town, having just arrived; what number of men they have we could not ascertain, but presume they have considerable assistance from their principal town—Far West—in Caldwell county, about sixty or seventy miles; in fact within the last 24 hours their numbers have increased so much that the mob have declined an attack until reinforced from other counties. A messenger has just arrived, who left there at daylight this morning, and reports that the guards were fired on by the Mormons about 1 o'clock last night, and continued until the time he left, but no one was shot of the mob. Some 30 or 35 from our county have volunteered their assistance. The commanders of the mob are Dr. Austin (Gen.) and Col. Jones. The Mormons are commanded by Hinkle. I don't think the Mormons were resolved and determined more than the Mormon; it was our unanimous opinion that if some force sufficient to suppress them does not interpose immediately, there will be great slaughter, and many valuable lives lost—some of our first citizens have engaged in it. Our country is under great excitement on the subject of it, and there is no telling where it will end.

Your obedient servant,
WM. F. DUNNICA.

The Richmond Enquirer has noticed the insinuations of "Nous Verrons" whose epistle we published last week. We did not exactly endorse the article, but commended it to the reader as an amusing curiosity. If it came from a quarter which is shut to the vision of the Enquirer, we should think the editor ought to have regarded our proceeding as a genuine act of "charity" and kindness; because it exhibited the charges against him, and afforded him an opportunity of repelling them. But without any more words, we insert the Enquirer's reply in the same spirit.

The Madisonian has been so "charitable" or courteous as to place before our eyes the letter of "Nous Verrons" in the Charlottesville Advocate.—We do not exchange with that paper, and all its good things are therefore lost upon us—unless some charitable journal should be charitable enough to endorse the same principle. In the present case, the author has been as unfortunate in his statements as hundreds of his predecessors. He could not have "stuck to the Enquirer, through thick or thin," or else he would have been saved from many of the sloughs of inconsistency into which he has been engaged. In various instances, he has been contradicted; he has not taken the calumniated Enquirer for his guide. We never went for the gunboats under Mr. Jefferson—nor with Mr. Madison, when he went for the Bank—(On the contrary, we argued against his doctrine of precedent, upon the ground that by the same principle, the Alien and Sedition Laws might be considered as Constitutional.) We never went for the whole Proclamation; but pointed out the passages which required explanation—and which were afterwards explained by the Globe. We protested against the Protest. In other respects, he has been as inconsistent as a windmill. He "wants light" upon the vexed question. If he would follow us, let him take the text of Judge Cross, as we have quoted it in this day's paper. To that position we have "stuck"—and we mean to adhere to it—under a firm belief, that it is the best system which can be adopted.

The following is said to be the rank and file of the Executive standing army in the State of New York: A regiment of the King's own, well drilled in the system of terrorism and seduction, and of dragging voters.

1880 Postmasters.
217 Mail Contractors.
59 Clerks in the New York Post Office.
25 Lighthouse Keepers.
500 Custom-House Officers.

Sundry persons have made themselves very ridiculous by a contemptible undertaking to annoy Capt. Marryat, who is travelling peaceably through the country, with anonymous letters. Those who have been guilty of such illibleness must feel very cheap after perusing his letter to the Louisville Journal.

We were with the N. Y. Star that Willie's beautiful letters from "Under a Bridge," published in the Mirror, surpass any thing of the kind in the English language, not excepting Charles Lamb's writings in the same glancing sparkling vein.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM of Literature and the Arts, a Monthly Magazine. September, 1838: Baltimore: Brooks & Snodgrass.

We have not had time to peruse this work critically, but it seems to be prepared upon a liberal scale, and to be conducted with taste and much versatility of talent. This first number contains 155 neatly printed pages, comprising a great variety of subjects, including a number of reviews and literary notices. The work is prefaced with a very well executed portrait of Washington Irving, and opens with American authors, No. 1, by which, we infer, the promise of a valuable series. Among the contributors to this number we notice Melan, Dawes, Tappan, Thomas, &c.

The agent, Wm. C. Ridgway, is now in this city, distributing copies, and receiving subscriptions. We should think the work highly worthy of patronage.

The following notification particularly defines its character:

AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The American Museum of Literature and the Arts, will combine the solidity of a review with the lighter miscellany of a magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works and short notices of minor literary productions by the editors, it will embrace essays, tales, histories, poetry, literary and scientific intelligence, and translations from the most interesting and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 500 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be \$1 05 cents. Persons desirous of acting as agents, will please apply post paid. Terms, \$5 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number—5 copies free.

NATHAN C. BROOKS,
J. E. SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors.

At a public dinner lately given to Col. Polk at Murfreesborough, Tenn., the following letter was read from ex-President Jackson:

NASHVILLE, August 30, 1838.

GENTLEMEN—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ult., inviting me to partake of a dinner to be given to the Democratic Republican Convention on the 30th inst. at the Hon. James K. Polk and other distinguished friends of our Republican institutions.

I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for the kind terms in which this invitation has been conveyed. Nothing could be more gratifying to my feelings than an opportunity to visit once more my fellow-citizens of Rutherford, but the state of my health and the infirmities of age scarcely allow me to hope that I can enjoy again this satisfaction. Be assured however, gentlemen, that the time has not diminished the interest which a long acquaintance with Rutherford and its patriotic citizens has been calculated to inspire, nor has it erased from my mind the grateful recollection of those who shared with me the perils of the last war. I shall carry with me to the grave a heart alive with sensibility to the many proofs I have received of the confidence and favor of those citizens in all the vicissitudes of my life.

Withdrawn now from the busy stage of public affairs and with no disposition to enter upon it again, I repose with confidence upon the security which our free institutions enjoy, founded as they are upon the virtue and intelligence of the great mass of the people. It was by the co-operation and aid of the people that I was able to do whatever good has resulted from their partiality in calling me to the Presidency, and not doubting that those who have succeeded me in the administration, will look to the same source for support, I cannot but anticipate with pleasure the highest and most enduring prosperity.

If anything could add, gentlemen, to the pleasure of visiting you, exchanging salutations with the citizens of Rutherford, it would be the occasion selected to honor our distinguished representative Col. Polk and his associates in the Republican cause. Aware of the difficulties they have to contend with as friends of that cause I can justly appreciate the considerations which commend them to your respect at a period like the present.

I am with great respect,
Your obliged and obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Moses Ridley and others, committee.

From the Hartford Patriot and Democrat.

AMENDMENT OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.—In the Address and Resolutions that were adopted by the Conservative Republican State Convention, recently held at Syracuse, New York, which speak the language of freedom and are truly democratic in principle, a proposition is made to amend the Constitution so as to limit the term of the President to one term, and to divide the Executive department, and thus effectually "divorce" the money power from the political power of the country. This is a great and democratic proposition, vitally important to the nation, and cannot fail, we think, to commend itself to the honorable approval of every Republican patriot in the land. The following is the resolution recommending the proposed modification.

"Resolved, That the Democratic Republican party throughout the United States be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to co-operate with us in procuring such a modification of our National Constitution, in resemblance to those of the several States, as shall confer on Congress the selection of the Secretary of the Treasury, and such subordinate officers connected with the federal treasures, as shall, for all time to come, place the public purse under the control of the immediate representatives of the people."

In urging the propriety and expediency of this amendment, the address proposes that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be elected by Congress for the term of two years. This, it seems to us, would be a radical and valuable reform, and would strike at once at the root of the evil which has been the source of our national calamities, and the heart of the Republic. Separate the money power of the Government from all Executive influence and control, and the "great fountain of corruption" would be sealed up. Amend the Constitution and place the revenues of the nation exclusively under the control of the people's representatives, and we may confidently hope for the preservation of our liberties—but with the purse and sword united in the hands of the Executive, all will be lost. The Constitution already authorizes the representatives of the people alone to provide for and raise the army and navy, and to regulate the commerce with the custody and disbursement of it, and why should they not select the officers, and define by law the mode, for managing it? By doing so, all the vast number of dependants and creatures of the Executive, under the present system, would be shut out from all connection with the public purse—the doors of Congress would be closed against any undue Executive influence—and the representatives of the people would be preserved from the dangerous consequences of that invisible and indirect system of "bribery and corruption," which has repeatedly disgraced the British parliament, and proved the bane and destruction of every former Republic.

In view of this subject, it need hardly be remarked that so numerous and insidious have the modes of corrupting the legislative branches recently become, and to such an extent have they been practised by the Executive and his agents, in the independence of the legislature is almost entirely overthrown. It was the common opinion of the statesmen and sages who framed the Constitution," says the New York Times, "that Executive and Judicial officers ought not to partake in the business of legislation. It was feared that persons holding office from the President, might be too much inclined to yield to his wishes, and consult his will. But the rapid progress of corruption under the 'spoils system' was not foreseen by them—the mighty influence of the hopes of future benefits and future smiles was not developed, and remained unthought of or unknown when the Constitution was adopted. Under the present system, however, we have seen the personal integrity of the representative wither—his fidelity to his constituents and his country disappear, and he himself wheel to the right about, and support and sustain by his vote the very Executive measure which his judgment, his conscience, and the voice of patriotism bade him to oppose. Under the circumstances, it appears to us that the curtailment of Executive influence relative to the public revenues, and the making of the representative dependent alone upon his immediate constituents, is to be the only saving principle of the Constitution."

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Carey A. Harris, resigned.

CORRESPONDENCE.
NEW YORK PRESS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1838.

DEAR SIR—The Courier and Enquirer may be ranked among the curiosities of newspaper literature. In magnitude of proportion—in extent of circulation—in rapidity of mechanical execution—in facility of acquiring extraordinary information by means of suddenly equipped expresses, and in the almost infinite variety which appears in its editorial and advertising columns, the Courier and Enquirer is sui generis. The size of its blanket-like sheet is not inappreciated for it is the title of the "mammoth sheet." The capital employed in this establishment must be immense. Independent of the large outlay which is requisite to carry on the ordinary mechanical operations of so extensive a concern, its conductors are the owners of valuable fast sailing vessels, which are equipped and furnished solely by themselves, and the cost of which and the expense attendant on their continued employment must be very great. These vessels are constantly on the look-out for the arrival of foreign packet ships; the letters and newspapers by which they frequently convey to the city, many hours in anticipation of the arrival of the packets at the wharf.

The other morning papers have also news-vessels in their employ, of which they are the joint owners, but I believe the Courier is the only paper which owns such craft singly. In addition, the foreign and domestic correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer is obtained at great expense. Its circulation must be much more extensive than any other paper in the Union. To meet the demand, the proprietors have purchased, at great expense, a printing press, which throws off six thousand copies per hour. I have no exact data whereby to estimate the number of individuals employed in the office, and connected with the out-door operations of this establishment, but presume, including pressmen, compositors, clerks, messengers, sub-editors, penny-a-liners, accident and casualty gatherers, police reporters, carriers, newsmen, &c., they cannot be less in number than one hundred.

Add to this, the numerous occasions which require the employment of express riders, and individuals to get up unexpected information by means of extra editions; and some little idea can be formed of the annual expenditure involved in the publication of the Courier and Enquirer. In venturing a supposition, which, I think, cannot be wide of the mark, I should estimate the annual outlay of the establishment at one hundred thousand dollars! To appreciate the interest attached to such a vehicle of information, one need but glance at its multitudinous contents.

If weariod with laboring through the editorial and selected matter, which occupies a large portion of the inner-form, let the curious reader remove his attention to the never-ending variety of disinterested philanthropists of either sex, who, intent on their schemes of benevolence, offer through the advertising columns of the Courier, to ameliorate the condition of their less favored fellow citizens. Is the reader afflicted with any disease which flesh is heir to? Let him fly for refuge to some of the thousand and one learned leeches, whose infallibility is duly chronicled in the mammoth sheet. Has age palsied the limbs and dimmed the vision of its victim? In the advertising columns of this journal will be found scores of *El Dorados*, in which youth and beauty can be acquired at command. In sooth, he must be difficult to please, who fails to realize the extent of his wishes in the tempting offers which cluster daily among the enticing advertisements of the variety-spiced Courier and Enquirer.

Is the reader a judge of human character? Beneath the well arranged drapery which attempts to either soften or conceal the objectionable points of a skilful advertiser's lure, he can detect the latent springs of action, and lay bare the hidden source of mock philanthropy.

In truth, perhaps, a better school for the investigation of human nature, in all its phases, can scarcely be imagined than in the advertising columns of the Courier.

In the subdued applicant for a humble station, we perceive, at a glance, modest merit allied to hopeless poverty, while in immediate juxtaposition, the blustering swaggerer may be easily detected, attempting to procure an elevated employment, for which he possesses no one qualification. During the late moneyed pressure the columns of the Courier teemed with applications for employment by those whom the times had left destitute; but each passing day reduces the number of needy adventurers. The stranger who visits our metropolis, may view in the mammoth sheet an epitome of the varied pursuits, wishes, hopes and schemes of its enterprising population. There lies before him, as on a map, the leading avenues to fame and fortune; and in the more quiet and modest bulletins of small traders and economists, may be traced the path to entertainment, if not to wealth. The leading editorials of the Courier and Enquirer are frequently labored and of great length. Indeed, it is questionable whether they are not too much extended for the rapid survey of the generality of the city readers.

To subscribers in distant quarters of the Union, of whom the Courier has great numbers, this objection does not hold good. To them the full discussion of important topics is viewed with interest, and the Courier with its lengthy "leader" finds attentive and gratified readers.

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